

Newport Mercury
Published every SATURDAY by
PRATT & MESSEY.
AT CORNER OF
MARKET & Thame street.
\$4.00 PER ANNUM; or
75¢ if paid strictly in advance.
Advertisements inserted at one dollar
per square per week (12 lines)
the first three insertions, and 20
cents for each subsequent insertion.
Those who advertise by the year,
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mense business, and all advertise-

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ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 105.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

Job Printing
In its various branches, executed
with despatch.
P. A. PRATT... WM. MESSEY
Number 5,460.

Poetry.

Married at St. Helena Island, S. C., in May,
J. M. FAIRFIELD, Esq., to NEELIN WINSLOW.
LINES TO E. H. F.
Thy smile, when'er the sun shines on
A bride's uncovered hair,
With auburn white as holy thoughts,
Clustered in beauty there,
It plights an oath that after-life
Shall never miss its ray.
And sunshine round the heart and home
For evermore shall stay.
But now, the sun that glimmers down,
A shadow the live oak tree,
With Southern luxury of light,
Has deeper words for thee,
It needs no chains beside thy home,
It sees no better eyes—
Look up, remembered wrongs to drive
The sunshine from thy skies.
But only smiles from those who share
Thy joys this festive day,
And bless thee for thy nation's sake
In this their happiest May!
While bright-eyed children watch each word,
Wandering their teacher's face
Should blush beneath its coronal
With such sweet child-like grace.
And so the sunshine blesses thee,
With promise from above,
Of love divine, which in its sea,
Includes all lesser love,
Which when the sunshine vanishes
As twilight most at last,
Shall be the sun far more than all
The sunlight of the past.
St. Helena, S. C. ELLEN.

THE RETURNED SWORD.

They have sent me the sword that my brave boy
bore
On the field of his young renown—
On the last red field, where his faith was sealed,
And the sun of his days went down.
Away with the tears
That are blinding me so;
There is joy in his years
Though his young head be low;
And I'll gaze with a solemn delight, evermore,
On the sword that my brave boy wore.
'Twas for freedom and home that I gave him
away,
Like the sons of his race of old;
And though aged and gray, I am childless to-day.
He is drayer a thousand fold,
There's a glory about him,
A land that will love him
Who died for his fame;
And solace will shine when my old heart is sore,
Round the sword my brave boy wore.
All so noble, so true—how they stood, how they
fell
In the battle, the plague and the cold;
Oh, as bravely and well as e'er story could tell
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.
Like a sword through the foe
Was the fearful attack,
That so bright ere the blow
Came so bloodily back.
And foremost among them his colors he bore—
And here is the sword that my brave boy wore.
It was kind of his comrades, ye know not how
kind,
It is more than the Indies to me;
Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind
The soldier to sorrow can be.
They knew well how lonely—
How grievously wrong,
Is the heart that its only
Love loses so young;
And they closed his dark eyes when the battle
was o'er,
And sent his old father the sword that he wore.

FINISH THY WORK.

Finish thy work, the time is short;
The sun is in the west;
The night is coming down—till then
Think not of rest.
Yes, finish all thy work, then rest;
Till then rest never;
The rest prepared for thee by God
Is rest forever.
Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow,
Ungird thee from thy toil;
Take breath, and from each weary limb
Shake off the soil.
Finish thy work, then sit thee down
On some celestial hill,
And of its strength-reviving air,
Take thou thy fill.
Finish thy work, then go in peace;
Life's battle fought and won;
From the throne the Master's voice,
"Well done! well done!"
Finish thy work, then take thy harp,
Give praise to God above;
Sing a new song of mighty joy
And endless love.
Give thanks to Him who held thee up
In all thy path below,
Who made thee faithful unto death,
And crowns thee now.

A NATIONAL HYMN.

O God of the Nations! our country we sing!
A fond heart's devotion the tribute we bring!
All trial we welcome, all danger we dare,
For the home that we love and the banner we bear.
Flag of our fathers! thy stars shall not wane,
Glorious attend thee on ocean and shore!
Float o'er the Free, from the Gulf to the main,
God shall defend thee till States are no more.
Fair land of the river, the prairie, the lake,
What is there we would not resign for thy sake!
Come peace or come peril, O home of our pride!
We'll live or we'll die as the bravest have died.
Flag of our fathers, &c.
We hail thee, we crown thee, bright land of the
West!
God keep thee the purest, the noblest, the best,
Till all thy domain with a people be filled
As free as thy winds and as firm as thy hills,
Flag of our fathers, &c.
For honor, for virtue, for freedom, for God,
We follow the path that our fathers have trod,
Right onward, unswerving, till joyful we raise
From ocean to ocean an anthem of praise.
Flag of our fathers, &c.

Selected Tale.

THE RIGHT HAND ROAD.

George and I—better known as Mr. and Mrs. Ogden—about two years after our marriage, settled our affairs in the great metropolis, and took our departure for the far West. George's uncle, when dying, had bequeathed to him a farm of I really can't say how many acres, situated about fourteen miles from the village of Smokieton, which contained a mill, a blacksmith's shop, and one store. As George was not getting along very nicely, our income amounting to six hundred dollars a year, and our expenditure to but little less than twice that sum—he thought it better to try what he could do on the above mentioned farm, having no doubt of a speedy increase in worldly wealth; for, as he said, "We wouldn't see any one, and need not try to keep up appearances. A very little plain furniture would be all that would be necessary under the circumstances; and, as regards dress, why—we could dress anyhow."

MY STORY.

One evening in the early part of November, as George and I were sitting by the fire—he taking journeymen into the land of Nod, and I mending his clothes—I suddenly thought of the empty state of our larder, and at the same time noticing my husband's condition, by a philanthropic and disinterested effort brought him to life again, metaphorically speaking, by asking the following very natural and seemingly harmless question: "George, when do you intend to go to Smokieton?" "Well, my dear," replied he, with scarcely recovered faculties, and in a tone of voice that showed he thought it a most disagreeable inquiry, "what in the world do I want to go there for?" "I have often noticed, where gentlemen are concerned, that to want a thing done, which is at the same time sensibly inconvenient, is most exasperating and discomfiting—I suppose because of their natural willingness to oblige. Therefore, when George answered me sharply in the way described, I immediately concluded that some unseen but insurmountable obstacle intervened, and that this and not my simple question ruffled his serene temper, and therefore mildly explained my premises without attempt at self justification, or any outpour of harshness, thus: "Because there are a great many necessities to be procured. In the first place the wheat must be taken to the mill, for we were entirely out of flour." And then followed a list of various description all really needed; and to leave an impression, I closed by mentioning that I needed the material for a new pair of overalls for him.

George acknowledged quite reasonably the necessity for going, but added that he did not think he could in this instance yield to necessity. I cannot remember what prevented him, but I know his objection was unanswerable. Thereupon a bright idea struck me. "George," said I, "I'll go." He demurred for awhile, saying that he was afraid I could not find the way; but I soon succeeded in making him look at it in a proper light, and the result was, that at about two o'clock the next afternoon, I was in Smokieton making my various purchases. I had not started in the morning quite as early as I intended doing, and some hours passed while I waited for the flour; so that it was five o'clock before I was able to start on my way home. The road was merely a cart path through the woods, and as several of others crossed or joined in various places, I felt quite timid, being uncertain many times which was the one I was to follow. They were each as like the other as one pea to its fellow: woods, dense and impenetrable, inclosed them;

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[Public—No. 71.]

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Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That all petitions and bills praying or providing for the satisfaction of private claims against the Government, on any fund of the Government, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, shall, unless ordered by resolution of the House in which the same are introduced, or introduced, be transmitted by the Secretary of the House or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with all the accompanying documents, to the court aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That the said court, in addition to the jurisdiction now conferred by law, shall also have jurisdiction of all suits, counter claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever, on the part of the Government, against any person, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government in said court, and upon the trial of any such claim or demand both for and against the Government and claimant; and if upon the whole case it shall appear that the claim is due to the Government, it shall order (rescinding, modifying, or otherwise) such judgment shall be final, with the right of appeal, as in other cases herein provided for. Any transcript of such judgment, filed in the office of the clerk of said court or circuit court of the United States, or any district court, shall be a full and complete record, and shall be a judgment of such district or circuit court, and shall be enforced in like manner as other judgments therein.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That the said Court of Claims shall hold one annual session, commencing on the first Monday in October in each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary for the prompt disposition of the business of the court. The said court shall prescribe rules and regulations for practice therein, which may be amended or changed from time to time, and may punish for contempt, in the manner prescribed by common law. It may appoint commissioners, and may generally exercise such powers as are necessary to carry out the powers herein granted to it. The judges, solicitors, and clerks of said court shall be admitted to the use of the Congressional library, and also the law library, and shall have access to the same.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That either party may, at any time, appeal from any judgment or decree of the said court, or from any order or decree of the said court, which may hereafter be rendered in any case by said court wherein the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, under such regulations as the said Supreme Court may direct: Provided, That the appeal shall be taken within ninety days after the rendition of such judgment or decree: And provided, further, That when the judgment or decree will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive or judicial officer, or in the adjustment of such class of cases, or a constitutional question, and such facts shall be certified to by the presiding justice of the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court shall entertain an appeal on behalf of the United States, without regard to the amount in controversy.

Sec. 6. And he it further enacted, That the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of said court, shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive such salaries as may be provided by law. The said solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor, shall, hereafter, in any case, be paid to either of them, and to fee or compensation for services in either the Supreme Court or Court of Claims shall hereafter be allowed or paid in any case by the United States.

Sec. 7. And he it further enacted, That in all cases of final judgments by said court, or on appeal by the said Supreme Court, where the same shall be affirmed in favor of the claimant, the sum due thereby shall be paid out of any general appropriation made by law for the payment and satisfaction of private claims, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury of a copy of said judgment, certified by the clerk of said Court of Claims, and signed by the chief justice, or, in his absence, by the presiding judge of said court. And, in cases where the same shall be affirmed in favor of the Government, the sum so affirmed by the said Supreme Court, interest thereon at the rate of five per centum shall be allowed from the date of its presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as aforesaid, but no interest shall be allowed subsequent to the affirmance, unless presented for payment to the Secretary of the Treasury as aforesaid: Provided, That no interest shall be allowed on any claim up to the time of the rendition of the judgment by said Court of Claims, or on any appeal from said court, or stipulating for the payment of interest, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each Congress, to include in his report or (a) statement of all sums paid at the Treasury on such judgments, and with the names of the parties in whose favor the same were allowed: And it is further provided, That such payments shall be a full discharge to the United States of all claim or demand touching any of the matters involved in the controversy. And provided further, That any final judgment rendered against the claimant on any claim presented as aforesaid shall forever bar any further claim or demand against the United States arising out of the matters involved in the controversy.

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Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That the said Court of Claims shall hold one annual session, commencing on the first Monday in October in each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary for the prompt disposition of the business of the court. The said court shall prescribe rules and regulations for practice therein, which may be amended or changed from time to time, and may punish for contempt, in the manner prescribed by common law. It may appoint commissioners, and may generally exercise such powers as are necessary to carry out the powers herein granted to it. The judges, solicitors, and clerks of said court shall be admitted to the use of the Congressional library, and also the law library, and shall have access to the same.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That either party may, at any time, appeal from any judgment or decree of the said court, or from any order or decree of the said court, which may hereafter be rendered in any case by said court wherein the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, under such regulations as the said Supreme Court may direct: Provided, That the appeal shall be taken within ninety days after the rendition of such judgment or decree: And provided, further, That when the judgment or decree will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive or judicial officer, or in the adjustment of such class of cases, or a constitutional question, and such facts shall be certified to by the presiding justice of the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court shall entertain an appeal on behalf of the United States, without regard to the amount in controversy.

Sec. 6. And he it further enacted, That the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of said court, shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive such salaries as may be provided by law. The said solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor, shall, hereafter, in any case, be paid to either of them, and to fee or compensation for services in either the Supreme Court or Court of Claims shall hereafter be allowed or paid in any case by the United States.

Sec. 7. And he it further enacted, That in all cases of final judgments by said court, or on appeal by the said Supreme Court, where the same shall be affirmed in favor of the claimant, the sum due thereby shall be paid out of any general appropriation made by law for the payment and satisfaction of private claims, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury of a copy of said judgment, certified by the clerk of said Court of Claims, and signed by the chief justice, or, in his absence, by the presiding judge of said court. And, in cases where the same shall be affirmed in favor of the Government, the sum so affirmed by the said Supreme Court, interest thereon at the rate of five per centum shall be allowed from the date of its presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as aforesaid, but no interest shall be allowed subsequent to the affirmance, unless presented for payment to the Secretary of the Treasury as aforesaid: Provided, That no interest shall be allowed on any claim up to the time of the rendition of the judgment by said Court of Claims, or on any appeal from said court, or stipulating for the payment of interest, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each Congress, to include in his report or (a) statement of all sums paid at the Treasury on such judgments, and with the names of the parties in whose favor the same were allowed: And it is further provided, That such payments shall be a full discharge to the United States of all claim or demand touching any of the matters involved in the controversy. And provided further, That any final judgment rendered against the claimant on any claim presented as aforesaid shall forever bar any further claim or demand against the United States arising out of the matters involved in the controversy.

Sec. 8. And he it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said court, at the instance of the solicitor for the United States, to make an order in any case pending in said court, directing that the claimant or claimants in such case, or any one or more of them, shall appear before the court, on a day to be named by the court, and shall be examined on oath or affirmation touching any or all matters pertaining to said claim. And the examination of such claimant or claimants shall be reduced to writing by the said commissioner, and be returned to and filed in said court, and may, at the discretion of the solicitor for the United States, be read and used as evidence on the trial of said cause. And any claimant or claimants, after such order has been made, and due and reasonable notice thereof has been given to him or them, shall fail to appear at said trial, or shall refuse to answer fully as to all matters within his knowledge material to the issue, the said court may, in its discretion, order that the claim or claims shall not be brought forward for trial, until the said claimant or claimants shall have fully complied with the order of said court in the premises.

Sec. 9. And he it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the said court shall not extend to or (continued on fourth page)

Job Printing

In its various branches, executed with despatch.

P. A. PRATT... WM. MESSEY

Number 5,460.

AN ACT to amend "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional judges for the said court, to hold their offices during good behavior, who shall be qualified in the same manner, discharge the same duties, and receive the same compensation, as now provided in reference to the judges of said court; and that from the whole number of said judges the President shall in like manner appoint a chief justice for said court.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That all petitions and bills praying or providing for the satisfaction of private claims against the Government, on any fund of the Government, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, shall, unless ordered by resolution of the House in which the same are introduced, or introduced, be transmitted by the Secretary of the House or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with all the accompanying documents, to the court aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That the said court, in addition to the jurisdiction now conferred by law, shall also have jurisdiction of all suits, counter claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever, on the part of the Government, against any person, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government in said court, and upon the trial of any such claim or demand both for and against the Government and claimant; and if upon the whole case it shall appear that the claim is due to the Government, it shall order (rescinding, modifying, or otherwise) such judgment shall be final, with the right of appeal, as in other cases herein provided for. Any transcript of such judgment, filed in the office of the clerk of said court or circuit court of the United States, or any district court, shall be a full and complete record, and shall be a judgment of such district or circuit court, and shall be enforced in like manner as other judgments therein.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That the said Court of Claims shall hold one annual session, commencing on the first Monday in October in each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary for the prompt disposition of the business of the court. The said court shall prescribe rules and regulations for practice therein, which may be amended or changed from time to time, and may punish for contempt, in the manner prescribed by common law. It may appoint commissioners, and may generally exercise such powers as are necessary to carry out the powers herein granted to it. The judges, solicitors, and clerks of said court shall be admitted to the use of the Congressional library, and also the law library, and shall have access to the same.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That either party may, at any time, appeal from any judgment or decree of the said court, or from any order or decree of the said court, which may hereafter be rendered in any case by said court wherein the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, under such regulations as the said Supreme Court may direct: Provided, That the appeal shall be taken within ninety days after the rendition of such judgment or decree: And provided,

The world continues to follow what some may consider its vocation. And whatever grounds may have to hope for a better condition of the human family even among the so-called enlightened nations, the signs of the times at present can hardly afford the least encouragement that the condition of any people is likely to be soon made better. The current appears to be setting too furiously in the wrong direction, to make it reasonable to expect an early change of tide in human affairs. And perhaps the most discouraging symptom in the prevailing disorder of the world, is that so few are found to advert to the true cause which has produced a state of things the most of all to be deprecated; and that so many are indifferent upon that subject, and consider it of little importance whether calamities fall upon them by some untrollable fatality, or through the consequences of their own willful neglect and perversion of the best opportunities to do right.

In this quarter of the world, no circumstance could better express the gloom which has been so long waiting to be expelled from the common mind, than the fact that the course of events has so long been such as to afford no greater encouragement for a happy issue to the present troubles of the American people. For instance, indeed, it is to be said that the American people, and especially, and however peopled by different races and nations, if the tendency of the times is not to a miserable degeneracy and to the final ruin of the most favored countries ever cheered and sustained by the light of Heaven and by the fruits of the Earth. No circumstances perhaps can well be imagined in which there is so much to hope for the future, and so little reason to hope to be derived from the present. And if Americans are not found to be worthy of a better destiny—it would not be strange if Europeans, in that quarter of the world, should find it impossible to avail themselves of just and liberal institutions. They have much less reason to hope either for the future or for the present.

Later news, however, from the other side of the Atlantic, does not materially change the aspect of European affairs or present any striking difference in the relations between the leading powers and the United States. Some further remarks had been made in the English parliament in reference to this country, but the subject was dropped without further proceedings, as again the explanations of Earl Russell appeared to be satisfactory. The four days later dated nothing important of an official nature, parliament not being then in session, as that branch of the government had adjourned over the Whitsun holidays. But we are not to infer that the political caldron in that country is free from an extraordinary agitation of heat. On the 26th, it appears, the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society took place in London. And the report is, that Lord BROUGHAM declined to take the chair on that occasion, because he considered that consistency required of every one to decline it, if he would maintain a proper degree of neutrality in the contest now going on in America.

The news of the retreat over the Rappahannock had been received in that country and been made the subject of severe and of fustian criticism. But the journals had said nothing inconsistent with their anticipations before published. The Post, a Ministerial organ, under date of the 23d has much to say about the hopeless enterprise undertaken by the North to subjugate the South. Virginia, in order to know what shall be the fate of the Republic. And the Post seems to take it for granted that these battles on the Rappahannock have put an end to the "Grand Army of the North." But your English critic has but little idea of the determination and resources of the Federal Government. He thinks the first effect of the war was, to clear the large cities of the "rowdy" element; and so far to be so good. And that, such supplies having been exhausted, the Federal Government will not be able to enforce conscription so as to prosecute the war to the desired extent; and will consequently be obliged to listen to terms of peace. But the opinion of the critic no doubt is greatly influenced by his wishes, and only good evidence of his disposition.

This first news of the fall of Puebla received this week, seemed likely to be no more reliable than that to the same effect which had been received before. But it has since been confirmed, it appears, by information from several sources, and among them from the reported rumor of official dispatches from Gen. FORTY to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. This news of the fall of Puebla comes by way of Havana, and is said to be confirmed, by information received in private letters; otherwise some might suspect that the report had been started to affect the elections in France. But voting in France is not so free as to make it necessary for those in power to resort to such a vulgar artifice. Practices worse than that would sooner be relied upon to prevent the free expression of the popular will. But the substance of Gen. FORTY's dispatches is said to be, that Puebla was unconditionally surrendered on the 17th, after a very trifling resistance on the part of the Mexicans. This result, however, if true was no doubt hastened by the failure of Gen. COMONFORT on the 24th, to march to the assistance of Gen. ORTEGA, by attacking the French in the rear, or by covering the entrance into Puebla of provisions and ammunition. Because reports say that Gen. COMONFORT at that date was surprised by the French Gen. BATAINE, and defeated with great loss of guns, mules and men. The garrison which surrendered giving up the city of Puebla is said to have consisted of about 15,000 men, besides the thousand officers more or less and the commander-in-chief. But after holding out so long and so well, it ought to be supposed that the circumstances were such as to make the surrender a matter of course, at least in the absence of proof to the contrary. And regret it as we may the fall of Puebla, if Puebla has fallen, may in all probability be seen the fate of the Mexican Republic. On the morning of the 19th, if we must believe these reports, Gen. FORTY made his entry into Puebla in a formal manner; and on the morning of the 20th, Gen. BATAINE was to be ready to move forward on the road to the memorable city of the Montezumas. The story is positive and circumstantial enough to be true.

Commander BENJAMIN J. TUTT, recently in command of the ship *Albatross*, has been ordered to the command of the *Albatross* at New Bedford.

Mr. JOSEPH LEE, son of JAMES, of this city, has recently passed his examination and been appointed Third Lieutenant in the U. S. Artillery service.

THE YEARLY MEETING of the Society of Friends will commence in this city on Saturday next, being the first Sabbath after the second week-day in the month of June.

The learned societies in Europe are said to be highly electrified, just about this time, with the lately announced discovery of the source of the river Nile. The glory of this achievement appears to have been reserved for the English explorers, SPEKE and GRANT, connected on this occasion with Mr. PETHERICK another English explorer, who joined them on their way down. But the discovery seems to be, so far as yet explained at least, the lake Victoria Nyanza as the great reservoir of the wonderful waters of the Nile, rather than of the top point in the source of those waters. But it may have been enough to have reached and circumnavigated the lake which feeds the Nile, though they may not have discovered the principal stream by which the lake itself is fed. Nobody however doubts or has ever doubted that the Nile had a source however diminutive its origin might be. And the question where that source shall be found, has not perhaps ever been regarded as half as important as the question, who shall gain the renown of such a discovery. This subject perplexed the ancients more than two thousand years ago, as shown by the history and poetry of the ancients. This African question has also excited the attention of the uneasy spirits from the earliest dates. JEROME CASSAR is said to have been willing to give up all war-making pursuits, if he could only secure the first view of the virgin waters of the Nile. And a pity it was, that his ambition did not lead him in that direction, rather than that he should have overthrown the freedom of the Roman people; who afforded some of the best examples of virtue the world has ever seen. He even might have had his powers of endurance sufficiently tried in attempting to find the actual source of the Nile. This late expedition is said to have started about two years ago, from Zanzibar, on the eastern coast, the nearest point to the principal source of its labors, with 70 men. Of these only 12 remained, it is said, at the latest dates. And that the examination made by Capt. SPEKE was closed by coming down the waters of the sacred stream of the Nile into Egypt.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention was held with the Baptist Church in Westerly, on Tuesday.

After the organization, the reports from the different schools in the State were read. The following is the report from this city:—

First—Superintendent, T. S. Nason; teachers, 42; scholars, 128; total, 270; sixteen years of age and over, 15; largest number present at any one time, 192; enlisted in the service of the U. S. 12; now in the army, 4; deaths, 2.

Second—Superintendent, Committee of the Church, teachers, 16, scholars, 67, total, 83; sixteen years of age and over, 15; largest number present at any one time, 79; enlisted in the service of the U. S. 6.

Central—Superintendent, W. C. Langley; teachers, 41; scholars, 228; total, 325; sixteen years of age and over, 6; largest number present at any one time, 203; enlisted in the service of the United States, 13; now in the army, 4; deaths, 3; conversions, 5.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Prof. John L. Lincoln, Providence.

Vice Presidents—Emory Lyon, Providence; Theophilus K. Hyde, Westerly; and H. Fay, Newport.

Secretary—A. M. Gammon, Westerly.

Treasurer—Alvah W. Gooding, Providence.

Directors—Duncan James Boyce, Providence; William C. Langley, Newport; Benj. T. Crane, Providence; Dr. S. B. Bartholomew, Woonsocket; R. A. Gould, Providence; J. C. Patterson, Pawtucket; S. K. Woodson, Providence.

Committee of Arrangements for the next Anniversary—J. B. Hartwell, Providence; Rev. William Pitts, Westerly; Edward Sanders, Providence.

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The Naval Board of Visitors closed their labors on Monday by visiting the ship-of-war *Macon*, which is to sail to-day on a cruise to Europe. They also visited *Coasters' Harbor* Island, with a view of ascertaining its adaptation for the permanent location of the School, and we learn that they expressed themselves much pleased with their visit. Councilman COOKERHILL accompanied the Board on behalf of the City Government.

We are glad to learn that Quartermaster PROUTY has been released from arrest at Newbern, N. C. The article we published last week told why he was arrested but so one supposed that his offense was sufficient to justify the arrest, and the mistake made, was in not arresting the pertinent fellow who supported his shoulder straps were a protection to his body.

The Alumni Association of the New England Yearly Meeting School will hold their fifth annual meeting in this city on the 15th inst.—Business meeting in the afternoon, and literary exercises in the evening, when an Oration will be delivered by MORRIS A. CHANDLER, Esq., of Lee, N. H., and a Poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq., of Amesbury, Mass.

We intended to have noticed in our last that the name of GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., was omitted from the published list of Trustees of Long Waarf. Mr. BOWEN has ever been indispensable in his efforts to improve the wharf, and as his name stands second on the list, we presume he is one of the oldest living Trustees.

Mrs. PETER PARKER of Boston, who has resided in this city for a number of summers with her family, died suddenly Sunday night of heart disease, at the Aqueduct House, where she was spending a few days preparatory to the family's removal here.

We are sorry to notice by the New Bedford Mercury, that army worms have made their appearance in that city in fall regiments. They are reported to be of the same species that troubled our farmers two years ago.

We are informed by one well posted in such matters, that the amount of Government securities held by the Banks and citizens of this city, amounts one million and a half of dollars.

MATTERS are progressing for the enforcement of the Militia Law, and as the effort to repeal it by the General Assembly last week failed, it is presumed that its provisions will be carried out, and every man between the ages of 18 and 45 will be compelled to train. His Excellency, Gov. SMITH, has commissioned the Brigadier General as follows:—

First Brigade—William T. Barton, Second Brigade—Joseph P. Chapin, Third Brigade—Walter B. Babin, Fourth Brigade—Olney Arnold, Fifth Brigade—Lebbens C. Tourtellot.

By Order No. 11, we find the Companies embraced in the First Brigade as follows, which are designated First Battalion, Second Regiment:—

City Guards, Newport.

National Cadets, Newport.

Aquidneck Infantry, Newport.

First Light Infantry Company, Middletown.

Portsmouth Light Infantry, South Portmouth.

The Second Brigade takes twenty-four companies in the city of Providence, which are designated First, Fourth and Sixth Regiments.

The Third Brigade takes nineteen companies from the Western part of the State, divided into two regiments, as the Third and Eighth.

The Fourth Brigade has eight companies from the North part of the State, as the Fifth Regiment.

The Fifth Brigade has ten companies from the North-west part of the State, as the Seventh Regiment.

Total number of companies sixty-five, and about 6,000 men.

The election of Regimental officers took place on Monday evening last, and the following is the result:—

FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel—Wm. W. Faine, Lieutenant Colonel—E. S. Cheney.

MAJOR—William C. Chase.

SECOND REGIMENT, 1st Battalion—Major—John S. Kings.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel—J. M. Wheeler, Lieutenant Colonel—Moses W. Collins.

MAJOR—William H. Potter.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Colonel—Nelson Viell, Lieutenant Colonel—Israel M. Hopkins.

MAJOR—William K. Taylor, Jr.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel—Horace Daniels, Lieutenant Colonel—Levi E. Kent.

MAJOR—James A. Barnes.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel—J. H. Armington, Lieutenant Colonel—John V. Roberts.

MAJOR—Nicholas Underwood.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel, D. R. Ballou, Lieutenant Colonel—James L. Pettit.

MAJOR—Thomas D. Sayles.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Colonel, D. R. Kenyon, Lieutenant Colonel—George Harris.

MAJOR—John O. Clark, Jr.

The Fifty-second Annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society was held at Providence on Wednesday, the President, Dr. H. R. TURNER, of this city, in the Chair.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Fiske fund was presented. There has been no award made for dissertations during the past year.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:—

President—Henry R. Turner, of Newport.

Vice Presidents—J. J. Smith, of Chepachet; J. O. Bullock, of Warren.

Recording Secretary—R. Lincoln Ray, of Providence.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles W. Parsons, of Providence.

Treasurer—W. R. Rye, of Westerly.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern District—Timothy Newell; Southern District—T. C. Dunn.

Board of Censors—David King, of Newport; Joseph Mauran, J. W. K. Rye, of Providence; J. H. Eldridge, of East Greenwich; Wm. A. Shaw, of Wickford; Sylvester Chapin, of Pawtucket; George W. Jencks, of Woonsocket; J. H. Kenyon, of Coventry.

Registration Committee—Drs. Mauran, King, Bullock, Collins, Snow.

The orator announced for the next annual meeting was his substitute, H. E. TURNER.

The Society then listened to an address of uncommon interest and usefulness from Dr. DAVID KING. The address was suggested by the recent occurrence of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the Society. It included besides its historical details a philosophical account of the various influences which made the art of medicine what it was at the foundation of this Society, and of those causes which have affected its subsequent progress.

FROM late news from New Orleans we learn that General EMORY has assumed command of the defenses of New Orleans, and that Gen. T. W. SHERMAN has taken command of General SHERMAN's division. At last accounts General SHERMAN had moved his division, by means of transports, about fourteen miles up the river, in order to operate directly against the right flank of the enemy at Port Hudson. A correspondent writing from there says:—

"With a soldier like Sherman we may feel the utmost security in regard to the result of his operations. As the Mexicans are now under the command of General GARDNER, who will have to do his best in order to prevent that part of his position from being turned."

Dates to the 27th ult. have been received from that stronghold, and then the divisions of Generals GROVER and WETZEL, and the complete investment of Port Hudson had been accomplished. Its fall was regarded as a mere question of time, even should Gen. BAXBY decline to sacrifice life by storming the defenses of the place. While the army in the rear were pouring in a continuous fire from a hundred heavy guns, the mortar and gunboats on the river are raining a constant shower of shot and shell from the river. The garrison is estimated at from four to ten thousand men, and but scantily supplied with provisions.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The Providence Institution for Savings, which held a mortgage on the "Varnum Barber" estate in this city, corner of Washington and Willow streets, has sold the same to Mr. Henry Morris, of Philadelphia for \$1800.

Mr. Thomas D. Spooner has sold to Henry and Emily T. Gardner, the West Ferry on Conanicut for \$2,500. This is considered a bargain for the purchase, as it embraces the franchise of the Ferry, fifteen acres of land, several terry-boats, and two new houses.

Mr. John Patterson, of Providence, has sold a lot on Brewer street 43 by 55 feet, to Mr. Edward King, for \$825.

Mr. William P. Peckham has sold five thousand feet of land on Park street to Mrs. Elizabeth Aspinall, for \$600.

Mr. John E. Nicolai has sold a lot 27 by 74 feet, on Tanner street, with house, to Mr. Geo. A. Simmons, for \$550.

Messrs. Joseph Sherman and Samuel Brown have sold a lot in rear of Third street, 60 by 100 feet, to Mr. Alexander Barker, for \$865.50.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the *Penny Mower*, which is for sale by Geo. E. WEAVER. It has been used recently on the lawn of the estate of DELANDY KANE, Esq., and its performance was satisfactory, much more so than any machine previously used for that purpose. Mr. WEAVER has sold six of these machines within a few weeks.

On Thursday evening the City Council met for the purpose of selecting City Officers for the ensuing municipal year, but by a vote of the Council, no action was taken until Tuesday evening next.

THE inauguration ceremony of the new City Council took place on Monday afternoon last in the usual form, BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, Esq., being elected City Clerk for the thirty-sixth year, and ROBERT J. TAYLOR, Esq., President of the Common Council, and BENJAMIN MARKS 2d, Esq., Clerk.

The following is the Address of His Honor Mayor CRANSTON:—

NEWPORT, June 1, 1863.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

It is my duty to inform you that I am assembled to-day for the purpose of organizing the City Government for the present Municipal year.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The demands for the relief of the Poor, during the past year have been almost insupportable, considering the state of affairs in the country. The amount expended for this purpose is \$149, 24.

On the 23d of December last I received from Delancey Kane, Esq., two thousand dollars, which he requested me to invest, and have interest annually expended for the relief of the Poor of this city. I deposited the amount in the Savings Bank of Newport, as the "Kane Poor Fund."

On the 3d of March last I received notice from the Executor of the late Francis B. Cole, Esq., formerly of this city, that he had bequeathed \$250 for the relief of the Poor of our city. By the laws of New York, where Mr. Cole resided many years previous to his death, legacies are not payable until the expiration of one year after the time that the Executor is qualified. I am always glad when those who have means remember the poor of the earthly flock; and trust that others will follow the generous examples which they have in the late Francis B. Cole.

THE asylum is in better condition than it has been for several years past. On the 26th of last June, James Simmons resigned his office as Keeper, and Allen S. Simmons assumed the duties of the office. Mr. Simons had his wife and daughter, who have charge of the duties in the most energetic, faithful and satisfactory manner. Many important and much needed improvements have been made on the farm and buildings. The window frames and ceilings on a portion of the main building have been repaired; the large work or sitting room on the first floor, in the West wing, has been divided into four rooms, with a hall seven feet wide extending through the house from the east nearly to the East wall; the new building has been completed, and on an early date, and the cells removed from the building. It is in contemplation, also, to place an entrance on the East side, and to make a piazza on the South side, which will greatly improve the appearance of the building. The stairs have been carried throughout, so as to lead from the third story directly to the eating rooms; these rooms have been furnished with new tables and seats, and the males and females now take their meals in separate apartments, this is a very important improvement. The kitchen has been prepared in the hall of the rooms for those who have to be confined at night, in the building north of the principal house. The mill house and crib have been removed to the North, and the edge where they stood has been graded, and the ground graded, all of which materially improves the appearance of the Island. An ice house has been built, various rooms papered, and other convenient alterations made, which I shall not explain in detail, as you will see fully at your meeting by personal examination, which you will soon make at your annual visit.

There are now 74 inmates, 30 males and 44 females; 50 are natives of this city; 11 of Ireland; 1 of Canada; 1 of Germany; 1 of Massachusetts; 5 of Wisconsin; 1 of Westbury; 3 of England. More than half of these are idiotic, imbecile or children. Full details of the Department will be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioners.

In the location of the permanent location of the U. S. Naval Academy, which I should very much like to see, I should very much like to see you make material alterations at the Asylum, whether it was located on Coasters' Harbor Island or elsewhere. The dictates of humanity, of justice, and of common sense, demand that there should be separate apartments for the honest, virtuous and unfortunate poor; they should not be compelled, as they are now, to associate with the vicious and depraved, who are inmates of the Asylum in consequence of their own acts of folly and sin. The recommendations should be such that the honest poor, whose misfortune have placed them under our care, should have a home where they would not be annoyed by vicious characters. The erring and depraved, who are now confined with the honest, should be confined and made to labor; they would thus receive the punishment which they deserve, rather than, to them, the luxury which they enjoy.

proved much during the past year; the Commissioners have separated the good and bad, as they were able. Miss Mary Simmons, daughter of the late keeper, instructs the children daily, and the beneficial effects of her labors are very marked. I trust that you will soon be able to remove the evils which I have spoken of. In an Asylum for the honest poor, virtue and vice should never be mingled, and justice demands that any one who is supported at the public expense, and while we sympathize with the good who are so placed in life, let us not morally and oppress them by compelling them to associate with those who are under Municipal control in consequence of their own wickedness.

THE AMERICAN will accompany the *Marion*, in charge of Midshipman D. R. CASSELL, and a crew of ten Midshipmen will be detached from day to day, for the purpose of instruction in handling a fore-and-aft vessel.

The three vessels are to return to this port by the last of September when those Midshipmen Between the 20th and 30th of July from 150 to 175 new candidates will be admitted to the School and by the last of September all vacancies are to be filled, so that by the 1st of October all the Midshipmen will be present and the studies commence in all the departments.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

"They order," said I, "this matter better in France."—*Stern's Sentimental Journey.*

It is now about eighteen months since the French Emperor began his Mexican war. The result to-day is progress only as far as Puebla, with a loss of about 15,000 men out of about 50,000. As the Mexicans are now under the command of General GARDNER, who will have to do his best in order to prevent that part of his position from being turned."

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Gentlemen of the City Council:—

It is my duty to inform you that I am assembled to-day for the purpose of organizing the City Government for the present Municipal year.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The demands for the relief of the Poor, during the past year have been almost insupportable, considering the state of affairs in the country. The amount expended for this purpose is \$149, 24.

On the 23d of December last I received from Delancey Kane, Esq., two thousand dollars, which he requested me to invest, and have interest annually expended for the relief of the Poor of this city. I deposited the amount in the Savings Bank of Newport, as the "Kane Poor Fund."

On the 3d of March last I received notice from the Executor of the late Francis B. Cole, Esq., formerly of this city, that he had bequeathed \$250 for the relief of the Poor of our city. By the laws of New York, where Mr. Cole resided many years previous to his death, legacies are not payable until the expiration of one year after the time that the Executor is qualified. I am always glad when those who have means remember the poor of the earthly flock; and trust that others will follow the generous examples which they have in the late Francis B. Cole.

THE asylum is in better condition than it has been for several years past. On the 26th of last June, James Simmons resigned his office as Keeper, and Allen S. Simmons assumed the duties of the office. Mr. Simons had his wife and daughter, who have charge of the duties in the most energetic, faithful and satisfactory manner. Many important and much needed improvements have been made on the farm and buildings. The window frames and ceilings on a portion of the main building have been repaired; the large work or sitting room on the first floor, in the West wing, has been divided into four rooms, with a hall seven feet wide extending through the house from the east nearly to the East wall; the new building has been completed, and on an early date, and the cells removed from the building. It is in contemplation, also, to place an entrance on the East side, and to make a piazza on the South side, which will greatly improve the appearance of the building. The stairs have been carried throughout, so as to lead from the third story directly to the eating rooms; these rooms have been furnished with new tables and seats, and the males and females now take their meals in separate apartments, this is a very important improvement. The kitchen has been prepared in the hall of the rooms for those who have to be confined at night, in the building north of the principal house. The mill house and crib have been removed to the North, and the edge where they stood has been graded, and the ground graded, all of which materially improves the appearance of the Island. An ice house has been built, various rooms papered, and other convenient alterations made, which I shall not explain in detail, as you will see fully at your meeting by personal examination, which you will soon make at your annual visit.

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In the location of the permanent location of the U. S. Naval Academy, which I should very much like to see, I should very much like to see you make material alterations at the Asylum, whether it was located on Coasters' Harbor Island or elsewhere. The dictates of humanity, of justice, and of common sense, demand that there should be separate apartments for the honest, virtuous and unfortunate poor; they should not be compelled, as they are now, to associate with the vicious and depraved, who are inmates of the Asylum in consequence of their own acts of folly and sin. The recommendations should be such that the honest poor, whose misfortune have placed them under our care, should have a home where they would not be annoyed by vicious characters. The erring and depraved, who are now confined with the honest, should be confined and made to labor; they would thus receive the punishment which they deserve, rather than, to them, the luxury which they enjoy.

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THE AMERICAN will accompany the *Marion*, in charge of Midshipman D. R. CASSELL, and a crew of ten Midshipmen will be detached from day to day, for the purpose of instruction in handling a fore-and-aft vessel.

The three vessels are to return to this port by the last of September when those Midshipmen Between the 20th and 30th of July from 150 to 175 new candidates will be admitted to the School and by the last of September all vacancies are to be filled, so that by the 1st of October all the Midshipmen will be present and the studies commence in all the departments.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

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FOR SALE.
I PROPOSE to sell one more of my Cottages cheap, (I want to get out of the woods before the wolves come.) The balance I won't sell unless I can get a fair price,
Feb 28—
LEVI JOHNSON.

WANTED.
TWO or three hands to make vests. None but first rate hands need apply.
D. J. & N. H. GOULD.
Established 1763.
May 16 70 Thence st.

G.S. PIPING
AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by
WM. H. BLISS,
March 21 116 Thames street.

FLOUR
JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at J. LAWTON'S 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices.
D. A. LAWTON.

